LIBRARY OF THE
NOV 28 1961

FACTS ON FILE

FOF

WORLD NEWS DIGEST WITH INDEX

Published weekly. In 2 Sections—Section 1

Vol. XXI, No. 1098 Nov. 9-15, 1961

Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

WORLD AFFAIRS

Berlin & Germany

Kroll 'Initiative.' It was reported from Moscow Nov. 9 that the USSR had advanced new and possibly more acceptable terms for settling the Berlin dispute. The reports were denied by the Western embassies in Moscow, and the West German government confirmed Nov. 13 that they were the result of an "unauthorized initiative" taken by Bonn Amb.-to-USSR Hans A. Kroll at a private meeting with Soviet Premier Khrushchev.

The Kroll-Khrushchev proposals initially were reported by all major Western news agencies in Moscow. Attributed to unnamed but "authoritative" Western diplomatic sources, they were said to call for:

- A new Berlin statute, guaranteeing the city's freedom and the West's access to it, signed by the U.S., Britain, France and USSR.
- East German commitments to respect and abide by the new Berlin statute, signed separately by East Germany and the USSR.
- The Western governments' agreement, with the participation of West Germany, to respect East German sovereignty.

Some versions of the proposals contained a 4th point under which East and West would agree to begin negotiations on a German peace treaty and general disarmament after settlement of the Berlin question. But Western newsmen noted that the proposals apparently contained these Soviet concessions to the West's position: (1) they did not appear to commit the West in advance to negotiations on a German peace treaty; (2) in the absence of a peace treaty, the partition of Germany would not (in the West's view) be recognized as permanent, and the West would retain its postwar occupation rights in Berlin; (3) the Soviet-East German agreement on a new Berlin statute would eliminate previous Soviet demands that the West negotiate new Berlin access guarantees directly with East Germany and thus give de facto recognition to the Communist East German régime.

Kroll's connection with the reported proposals was indicated by State Department spokesmen. They said Nov. 9 that the U.S. had received no new Soviet offers on Germany but that Kroll had met earlier that day with Khrushchev and would report on the meeting to the U.S., British and French ambassadors. The State Department confirmed Nov. 10 that the proposals had been raised at the Kroll-Khrushchev meeting and had been transmitted by Kroll to the other Western ambassadors—Llewellyn E. Thompson Jr. of the U.S., Sir Frank Roberts of Britain and Maurice Dejean of France.

Bonn government sources confirmed this version of the story Nov. 11. They emphasized that Kroll had done most of the talking at his meeting with Khrushchev but had spoken as an individual and without authorization to begin any kind of bilateral West German-Soviet talks on Berlin. Bonn press spokesman Felix von Eckardt declared Nov. 13 that Kroll had taken an "unauthorized initiative" in his discussion with Khrushchev and would return to Bonn to explain his action. Von Eckardt said that Kroll had suggested the first 2 points of the proposal and Khrushchev the point concerning "respect" for East Germany.

Kroll returned to Bonn Nov. 15 and reported to Chancellor Adenauer.

N.Y. Times Moscow correspondent Seymour Topping gave the following account of Kroll's action in a dispatch published Nov. 14: Soviet Foreign Min. Gromyko mentioned several of the proposals in a conversation with Kroll and the other Western ambassadors Nov. 7 at a Kremlin reception on the 44th anniversary of the Bolshevik revolution. Although several of these points had been brought up by Gromyko in earlier talks with State Secy. Rusk and U.S. Amb. Thompson, Kroll appeared interested in them and arranged a private meeting with Khrushchev at which they were further discussed. The day of the Kroll-Khrushchev meeting (Nov. 9), the contents of the Nov. 7 Gromyko conversation were leaked to newsmen by Western sources as a serious Soviet approach. This view was encouraged by Communist newsmen, apparently at Soviet government behest. Western foreign ministries, seeking an explanation for the Soviet proposals (which had not been communicated except in the press), mistakenly connected reports of the Gromyko conversation with the similar discussion held by Kroll and Khrushchev 2 days later. No restatement of the proposals had come from Soviet officials by Nov. 15.

Berlin Developments. A demand that the restoration of free circulation between East and West Berlin be made a major issue in any East-West negotiations on Germany was voiced Nov. 13 by Gen. Lucius D. Clay.

Clay, Pres. Kennedy's personal representative in Berlin, outlined his views in an interview given the West German DPA news agency 3 months after East Germany had begun building a wall along the East-West Berlin border. Clay said he was convinced that ways could be found to restore the free movement halted by the Communists Aug. 13. He denied that Administration officials in Washington had criticized his use of troops to test East German control of access to East Berlin, but he said no decision had been reached to reverse the halt in U.S. civilian officials' trips to the eastern sector.

Among Berlin incidents reported recently: East Berlin police fired on several groups of refugees attempting to cross the border barrier Oct. 31 and recaptured 6 persons; gunfire halted 21 of 30 East Berliners who attempted a mass escape Nov. 5; West Berlin and East Berlin police engaged in the biggest tear gas duel yet reported when workmen Nov. 6 began tearing down a portion of the border fence that had been erected on West Berlin territory; 3 more heavy tear gas duels broke out Nov. 11 when East Berlin police sought to prevent TV photography of the wall. (Despite the border gunfire an estimated 10-20 East Berliners were escaping to the West each night.)

(West Berlin city officials disclosed Oct. 31 that an average of 1,700 persons had left the city for West Germany each week since Aug. 13.)

Autobahn Patrols Halted. U.S. Army "assistance patrols" on the autobahn connecting Berlin and West Germany were ended Oct. 30 after Soviet Army officers halted patrol cars carrying U.S. military police markings.

The assistance patrols along the autobahn had been begun in 1952 after the USSR had forced the U.S. to end regular MP patrols on the road. They were increased in September after 2 U.S. soldiers had been halted on the highway by East German police. 2 patrols were stopped by Soviet officers as they sought to pass through the Babelsberg checkpoint outside West Berlin Oct. 29. The patrols were dropped by the U.S. after Soviet officers turned back 2 assistance cars Oct. 30. [See p. 385G3]

A company of U.S. motorized infantry was sent to West Berlin via the autobahn Nov. 10 on what officials said was an exercise in "convoy procedures." The infantrymen traveled in full combat dress. Soviet officials had been notified of the trip in advance, as was customary for troop movements.

Western Differences Reported. The N.Y. Times reported from Bonn Nov. 6 that a majority of NATO member states had expressed alarm to the U.S. over its use of troops to force civilian entry into East Berlin.

The protesting NATO states—not named—were said to have informed Thomas K. Finletter, U.S. representative to the NATO Permanent Council in Paris, that their governments opposed risking war over identification procedures for U.S. officials entering East Berlin in officially-licensed civilian cars. They reportedly pointed out that British personnel partly had accepted the East German identity checks and that U.S. personnel showed their papers to East German police when traveling in East Berlin by subway. [See p. 408A1]

U.S.-West German differences over the handling of the German problem were discussed Oct. 24 by Pres. Kennedy and Bonn Amb.-to-U.S. Wilhelm Grewe. Mr. Kennedy was said to have again denied that the U.S. had weakened in its view that German reunification remained a Big-4 problem or that the U.S. might accept a settlement based on some form of East-West military disengagement in Germany.

Week in Headlines

West German envoy in Moscow charged with "unauthorized" proposals for Berlin settlement.

UN report blamed Katanga regime for Lumumba murder; Katanga invasion repelled by Tshombe troops.

U.S. arms buildup reported in South Vietnam.

Indian Prime Min. Nehru ended visit to U.S., talks with Pres. Kennedy.

Chancellor Adenauer formed new West German coalition cabinet.

Pres. Kennedy backed proposals for lower tariffs, freer trade.

FOF

State Secy. Rusk reiterated his rejection of the disengagement concept in a Voice of America broadcast recorded Oct. 24 and made public Oct. 28. He said: The Soviet bloc's stated intentions to probe and infiltrate neutral zones made it "extremely difficult" to acquiesce in the creation of such zones; the West would not accept disengagement while "the policy of the Sino-Soviet bloc is to press . . . world revolution." [See p. 387F2]

Despite the official Western skepticism toward the proposals discussed Nov. 9 by Kroll and Khrushchev, British Prime Min. Macmillan told Parliament Nov. 14 that there had been "a certain easing of the position" and he was hopeful about renewed East-West negotiations. Lord Home, the foreign secretary, had cast doubt on the worth of the Kroll proposal in a speech Nov. 10. [See p. 386G1]

Finland Under Pressure

USSR Asks Defense Talks. The Soviet Union asked Finland Oct. 30 to begin talks on a joint defense against what it contended was a growing threat of attack from West Germany.

The Soviet request was based on the joint defense provisions of the Soviet-Finnish treaty of friendship and mutual assistance signed in 1948 and extended in Sept. 1955. A note handed to Finnish Amb.-to-USSR Eero A. Wuori by Soviet Foreign Min. Gromyko said that consultations on such defense measures had been made necessary by the behavior of "Western Germany," which was "rapidly becoming a source of military threats in Europe."

The note said: Denmark and Norway had been "drawn into the sphere of military and political influence of West German militarism" by their NATO ties; even neutral Sweden had permitted close ties to develop between its business interests and West Germany; this extension of West German power "to the north of Europe and the Baltic Sea . . . directly affects the security of the Soviet Union and the Finnish Republic."

The Soviet demand was made while Finnish Pres. Urho K. Kekkonen was ending a visit to the U.S. Kekkonen said at a Los Angeles meeting Nov. 1 that the Russian note reflected the "grave tension that exists in Europe" but was proper under the Soviet-Finnish treaty. Kekkonen left the U.S. Nov. 2. He told a Helsinki radio audience Nov. 5 that the Soviet note had recognized Finland's neutrality.

Finnish Foreign Min. Ahti K. Karjalainen cut short his U.S. visit with Kekkonen Nov. 1 to return to Helsinki for talks on the Soviet note. He flew to Moscow Nov. 11 to confer with Gromyko and returned to Helsinki Nov. 13 with Soviet terms for postponing or canceling the consultations.

Elections Hastened. Pres. Kekkonen, responding to overt Soviet pressure, ordered Finland's 1961 Parliamentary elections moved up to Feb. 4-5, immediately after Presidential elections scheduled to begin Jan. 15.

The government announcement of the rescheduling of elections made it clear that the measure was in response to Soviet demands that the neutral policies of Kekkonen and Premier Martti Miettunen be reaffirmed by the Finnish electorate. Gromyko was said to have suggested that the need for defense consultations would be obviated if the USSR was given "assurance as quickly as possible that the present foreign policy of Finland will continue." He was said to have noted that "the political situation in Finland has become uncertain" and Finland's neutrality had been threatened by formation of a new political opposition to Kekkonen.

Gromyko apparently referred to the fact that Finland currently was governed by a minority Agrarian Party cabinet and that 5 parties had joined in an anti-Kekkonen election alliance behind Olavi Honka, Social Democratic candidate for president. [See pp. 408D2, 251G1; Vol. XV, 310F1]

Congo

Lumumba Murder Report. A UN investigating commission report issued Nov. 14 declared that the late Patrice Lumumba probably had been murdered on the orders of the Katanga Provincial government.

The report cited evidence that Lumumba was murdered near Elisabethville Jan. 17 in the presence of Katanga Pres. Moise Tshombe, Interior Min. Godefroid Munongo and Foreign Min. Evariste Kimbe.

The report was issued by a 4-member commission named by the General Assembly Apr. 15 to investigate the deaths of Lumumba and 2 aides, Joseph Okito and Maurice Mpolo, during an alleged escape from detention by Katanga Province. The commission's members (Justice U Aung Khine of Burma, Salvador Martinez de Alva of Mexico, Ato Tashoma Hailemariam of Ethiopia, Ayite d'Almeida of Togo) based their findings on UN documents and interrogations of unnamed witnesses—none of them present at the slaying—in London, Brussels and Geneva. It had been prevented by the Congolese government from entering the Congo.

The commission's findings:

(1) "The weight of evidence is against the official version of . . . Katanga Province that Mr. Lumumba, Mr. Okito and Mr. Mpolo were killed by certain tribesmen on 12 Feb. 1961."

(2) "On the contrary, the commission accepts as substantially true the evidence indicating that the prisoners were killed on 17 Jan. 1961 after their arrival in a villa not far from Elisabethville and in all probability in the presence of high officials of . . . Katanga Province, namely Mr. Tshombe, Mr. Munongo and Mr. Kimbe, and that the escape story was staged."

(3) "A great deal of suspicion is cast on a certain Col. Huyghe, a Belgian mercenary, as being the actual perpetrator of Mr. Lumumba's murder, which was committed in accordance with a prearranged plan. . . ."

(4) "In view of the lack of confirmation, the commission considers that . . . [other evidence cited] should be treated with caution. . . ."

(5) ". . . Pres. Kasavubu and his aides . . . should not escape responsibility for the death of Mr. Lumumba. . . . For Mr. Kasavubu and his aides had handed over Mr. Lumumba and his colleagues to the Katangan authorities knowing full well . . . that they were throwing them into the hands of their bitterest political enemies."

"The [Katanga] government . . . contributed, directly or indirectly, to the [prisoners'] murder."

(6) "The record . . . bristles with evidence indicative of the extensive role played by Mr. Munongo . . . in the entire plot leading to the murder of Mr. Lumumba. . . ."

"The commission again repeats that the attitude of the . . . Republic of the Congo had prevented it from going to the scene of the crime to carry out its investigation. . . ." [See p. 49B1]

Katanga Invasion. Troops of the central Congolese government invaded Katanga Province Oct. 30 on orders of Premier Cyrille Adoula "to liquidate the Katanga secession." The invading forces met strong resistance from troops of Premier Tshombe's Katanga régime and were reported to be in full retreat by Nov. 4.

The invasion was launched despite a UN-Katanga cease fire agreement signed in October and a UN pledge, issued in Léopoldville Oct. 28 by Mahmoud Khiari, that the central government had committed itself not to send its forces into Katanga.

Adoula announced the invasion in a Léopoldville radio speech Oct. 30. He said that "all peaceful means of trying to deal with Tshombe had been used" and that troops had been ordered into Katanga on a "police action" to restore order "in this region troubled by outlaws with modern weapons."

6 Swedish jet fighters attached to the UN Force began patrols of the border between Kasai and Katanga Provinces Oct. 31 with orders to shoot down any Katangan aircraft "identified in offensive military operations." Katangan planes were reported to have broken the UN truce agreement with attacks Oct. 28-30 on Luputa, in Kasai, and on rail and road routes into Katanga from Kasai. The UN's announcement of the jet patrols said they were necessary to protect UN operations.

Maj. Gen. Joseph D. Mobutu, Congolese army commander, said at a Léopoldville news conference Nov. 2 that his forces had invaded Katanga on a wide front and had advanced up to 35 miles into the dissident province. He asserted that orders for the attack had been given after the air attacks by Katangan planes. He said the invaders were being supplied through Luluabourg, capital of Kasai Province.

The central government conceded Nov. 4 that its troops had been repulsed in an attempt to take the Katanga military center of Kaniama and were in retreat toward the Kasai border. Léopoldville spokesmen said that the invading troops had suffered "heavy losses" near Kaniama, which, they said, was held by élite Katangan paratroops led by white mercenaries. Kaniama was 50 miles inside Katanga from the Kasai frontier.

The central government's rout was said to be complete by Nov. 5. It was accompanied by a wave of attacks on whites—including many cases of rape—in Luluabourg by central government soldiers, enraged by the failure of the invasion. Order was restored in the city by Nov. 8, after the marauding Congolese had been disarmed and joint patrols begun by Nigerian UN troops and Congolese soldiers who had remained disciplined. Numbers of white women and children were flown to Léopoldville Nov. 6 after Luluabourg's white technicians had struck until given permission to send away their families.

FACTS ON FILE is published weekly by Facts on File, Inc., 119 W. 57th St., New York 19, N. Y. (COlumbus 5-2011-2). Entered as 2d class matter June 24, 1941 at the Post Office in New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879. Subscription $95 a year; Yearbooks (bound volumes) from 1943—$30 each. Cumulative Index published twice a month. Copyright 1961 by Facts on File, Inc. Edw. Van Westerborg, President & Treasurer; Lester A. Sobel, Secretary & Editor; Bernard Messinger, Business Manager.

Baluba tribesmen led by Prosper Mwamba, a follower of the late Premier Patrice Lumumba, were reported Nov. 11 to have seized control of Albertville, the principal city in northeastern Katanga. The Baluba, subjected to intensive persecution by Tshombe's régime, were said to have seized the city in expectation of the arrival of central government troops. Belgian refugees arriving in Elisabethville reported Nov. 11 that Katanga officials had fled the city.

UN Report on Fighting. Katanga Province was charged with responsibility for the renewed fighting on the Kasai-Katanga border in a report transmitted to the Security Council Nov. 3 by Sture C. Linner of Sweden, chief of UN Congo operations.

Linner declared that bombing and strafing raids carried out by 2 Katangan planes (apparently those reported before the central government's invasion) constituted "civil war action" in violation of the UN-Katanga truce agreement. He warned that UN force jets had been alerted to take "all necessary counter actions" against further air attack. He said that the Katangan raids had been directed at objectives as far as 50 miles inside Kasai Province and had caused "considerable damage and a number of deaths." He said Katanga also had violated the cease-fire accord by refusing to set up joint truce patrols or to permit UN technicians agreed access to the Elisabethville radio station.

The report added that the "so-called Belgian consulate" staff in Elisabethville included 12 military officers whose presence could not be justified by regular consular functions.

(A statement issued Nov. 1 by U.S. State Department spokesman Lincoln White declared that the U.S. "fully supports" UN orders for military action against Katangan planes. It asserted that the renewed Katanga-Kasai fighting had been "provoked by bomb attacks on the part of aircraft from Katanga.")

(Katanga Pres. Tshombe declared Nov. 3 in Geneva that Katanga's planes had bombed only "the jumping-off bases of Gen. Mobutu's troops" preparing to invade Katanga from Kasai. Such bombings he said, were "our right." Tshombe, who had arrived in Geneva Oct. 29 for medical treatment, left for Elisabethville Nov. 5.)

Katanga-UN Accord. The truce agreement between Katanga and the UN had been intended to restore peaceful conditions following the unsuccessful Sept. 13 UN attempt to seize control of Elisabethville and disband the Tshombe regime. [See p. 342C2]

The agreement, negotiated by UN representative Mahmoud Khiari and Pres. Tshombe, supplemented a Sept. 20 agreement ending the fighting between UN and Katanga troops. (The Sept. 20 accord was signed in Ndola, Northern Rhodesia.) The final agreement was reached by Khiari and Tshombe in Elisabethville Oct. 13. It entered into force on its ratification by the UN Secretariat Oct. 24.

(In the absence of a UN secretary general following the death of Dag Hammarskjöld, the UN announcement said only that the accord had been "approved by United Nations headquarters." The decision was understood to have been taken by UN Undersecretaries Andrew W. Cordier, Ralph J. Bunche and Chakravarthi V. Narasimhan, Hammarskjöld's Congo military and civil advisers Brig. I. J. Rikhye and Sir Alexander MacFarquhar, and Robert J. Gardner, UN economic and social affairs aide.)

The agreement provided primarily for an exchange of prisoners taken by both sides in the September fighting; 191 UN troops, 184 of them Irish, were held by Katanga, and about 220 Katangans were held by the UN. It also provided for the withdrawal of UN troops from the radio station and other key points in Elisabethville, the creation of 3 joint subcommissions to inspect and supervise the truce, joint control of the Elisabethville airport, and disarming of all Katanga civilians.

The prisoner exchange and troops withdrawals were carried out in Elisabethville Oct. 25.

(UN officials in Elisabethville reported Sept. 28 that Tshombe had been given a new ultimatum for the expulsion of the 100 white mercenaries said to remain in Katanga's service. Tshombe denied Sept. 30 that his army had retained any white officers. He said all had been freed from their contracts Aug. 28, in conformity with the earlier UN ultimatum that preceded the September Elisabethville attack.)

(The UN-Katanga agreement was denounced by Premier Adoula Oct. 14 on the ground that it reinforced the position of the Tshombe régime. Congolese Foreign Min. Justin Bomboko said at a UN press conference Oct. 17 that the agreement was "blackmail" and that the Congo would accept help from any source "to reduce Katanga's secession.")

(A proposal for negotiations between the Katangan and central Congolese governments was advanced by Tshombe Sept. 27 in an appeal for Adoula to meet him on neutral territory. Tshombe's terms for cooperation with the Léopoldville government were delivered to Adoula by Katangan envoys but were rejected by him Oct. 23 on the ground that they would constitute permanent recognition of Katanga's secession. The terms, according to Adoula: recognition of Katangan independence; ending of UN "interference" in the Congo; economic, monetary and customs unions between the Katangan and central governments, and a merger of their armed forces.)

South Vietnam

Taylor Mission. Gen. Maxwell D. Taylor returned to Washington Nov. 3 from a 3-week mission to South Vietnam and Thailand. He reported to Pres. Kennedy that he believed South Vietnam Pres. Ngo Dinh Diem had the resources "to prevail against the Communist threat" to his country.

Taylor declined to tell newsmen whether he would recommend that the U.S. send combat forces to aid South Vietnam's defenses against Communist Viet Cong guerrillas. But Administration officials said that his remark about Ngo's resources, made to newsmen on his arrival, inferred that he was not in favor of sending U.S. combat troops. Taylor and Walt W. Rostow, deputy special Presidential assistant for national security and a member of his mission, reported to the President immediately after landing.

(Taylor's preliminary report was not made public, but it was said to contain recommendations for U.S. pressure for reorganization of the South Vietnamese government and armed forces and for increased military aid and anti-guerrilla training for South Vietnamese forces.)

Taylor had arrived in Saigon Oct. 18 after stopping in Hawaii Oct. 16 for talks with Adm. Harry D. Felt, U.S. Pacific commander. He met with Pres. Ngo immediately after his arrival and consulted Oct. 19 with South Vietnamese army leaders and Lt. Gen. Lionel C. McGarr, head of the U.S. Military Advisory Group. Taylor flew Oct. 21 to Dong Ha, 450 miles north of Saigon on the border between North and South Vietnam, to inspect South Vietnamese units in the field; he conferred again with Ngo in Dalat Oct. 21 and toured the Mekong Delta area by plane Oct. 22. Taylor conferred with U.S. officers in Saigon Oct. 23 and met again with Ngo Oct. 24 before leaving for Thailand Oct. 25.

Taylor urged, in a farewell statement, that South Vietnam begin a "national mobilization" in the "political, economic, military and psychological fields" to meet the Viet Cong threat. He expressed "great confidence in the military capability of South Vietnam to cope with anything within its borders."

Taylor flew to Bangkok Oct. 25 for a 5-day visit and talks with Thai Premier Sarit Thanarat. Sarit reportedly requested increased U.S. military aid but opposed the sending of U.S. combat forces to Thailand. Taylor flew Oct. 30 to Manila, where he prepared his report.

U.S. Support Pledged. Pres. Kennedy, in a personal message to Ngo on South Vietnam's 6th independence day Oct. 26, again pledged "that the United States is determined to help Vietnam preserve its independence, protect its people against Communist assassins and build a better life." The President said that he would be able to "consider with you additional measures that we might take to assist . . . Vietnam" after he received Taylor's report.

It was reported from Saigon Nov. 9-14 that the U.S. already had stepped up its military aid to South Vietnam. A Nov. 9 report said Air Force Globemasters had begun transporting large amounts of equipment to South Vietnam from Clark Field in the Philippines. The equipment was said to be intended for a small force of B-26 bombers, fighters and helicopters scheduled to be given to South Vietnam together with services of 200 air and ground crew instructors. It was reported Nov. 12 that 4 F-101 reconnaissance jets were engaged in photo-spotting of guerrilla units in remote areas vulnerable only to air attack. The N.Y. Times said Nov. 14 that Saigon's hotels were filled with U.S. military officers.

(North Vietnam demanded Nov. 13 that the International Control Commission for Laos investigate the reports that U.S. planes and personnel were being massed in South Vietnam.)

Aggression Charged. South Vietnam formally charged North Vietnam Oct. 24 with aggression intended to overthrow the Ngo régime. The complaint, lodged with the International Control Commission, accused North Vietnam of an "intensive program of subversion, terror and direct aggression aimed at conquering the South and adding it to the Communist bloc."

A state of emergency had been decreed throughout South Vietnam by Pres. Ngo Oct. 18 as a result of in-

creased Viet Cong attacks and severe floods in southern rice-producing areas. The emergency decree, ratified the same day by the National Assembly, empowered Ngo to suspend constitutional processes and take any action necessary for national security. The decree was effective until "further notice."

The N.Y. Times reported from Saigon Nov. 1 that more than 500 Viet Cong guerrillas were believed to have been killed in recent fighting with South Vietnamese forces. The engagements were said to include: (1) an attack in which South Vietnamese troops recaptured Phuoc Thanh, 60 miles northeast of Saigon, and killed 100 guerrillas; (2) a battle in Khanh Hoa Province, in central Vietnam, in which 80 Viet Cong were killed and 200 wounded; (3) a clash in which 70 Viet Cong were killed near Giao Thanh, a coastal town south of Saigon.

3 battalions of Viet Cong guerrillas ambushed a similar force of South Vietnamese paratroops in Phuoc Thanh Province, 35 miles north of Saigon Nov. 2. Saigon reports of the battle said Nov. 2 that 50 paratroops and 100 guerrillas had been killed and wounded in action. [See p. 379G1]

Bizerte

Bourguiba Threatens 'Battle.' Tunisian Pres. Habib Bourguiba warned in a National Assembly speech Oct. 12 that Tunisia would fight another "battle of Bizerte" if France refused to evacuate its military base there. Bourguiba disclosed that his government had sent France a note requesting "negotiations on evacuation."

A Tunisian official reported Oct. 20 that a French government reply to the Tunisian note had indicated French unwillingness to hold talks on withdrawing from what it described as the "French base." [See p. 306D2]

Torture Charged. The International Commission of Jurists in Geneva Oct. 13 issued a documented report accusing French paratroopers of atrocities against Tunisian military and civilian prisoners in the fighting in Bizerte in July. The report was based on findings of a 3-man commission that had conducted an inquiry in Tunisia at Tunisian government request.

The French Foreign Ministry, denying the atrocity charges Oct. 14, criticized the commission for conducting a unilateral inquiry instead of a French-Tunisian investigation, as proposed by France.

These 3 members of the Commission of Jurists dissociated themselves from the report Oct. 15: ex-British Atty. Gen. Lord Shawcross; Jean Kreher of France; A. J. M. van Dal of the Netherlands. Shawcross and van Dal held that it would be better not to report on atrocities allegedly committed by one side since they might have been perpetrated by both sides. Kreher objected to the report on the ground that it was published without first consulting France.

The French section of the commission, protesting the atrocity report, announced Oct. 20 that it was severing relations with the commission's secretary general, Sir Leslie K. Munro of New Zealand. [See p. 262F2; Vol. XX, 414E3, 181B2]

SPACE

Saturn Passes First Test. The Saturn rocket system was test flown successfully for the first time Oct. 27 when a 927,000-pound 3-stage Saturn rocket (SA-1) was launched from the new Launch Complex 34 at Cape Canaveral.

The 162-foot Saturn's 8 engines developed 1,296,000 pounds of thrust at takeoff and delivered a maximum thrust of 1,515,000 pounds just before cut-off. The rocket attained a maximum altitude of 84.813 miles and a maximum velocity of 3,607 mph. before falling into the Atlantic 214.727 miles from the launching site after an 8-minute 3.6-second flight.

Only the engines of the lower stage were used in the test. [See p. 265B1]

Reds End Pacific Tests. The 8th and last multi-stage rocket in the current series of Soviet rocket tests was fired from a Soviet launching pad Oct. 29 into a Pacific target area about 1,000 miles southwest of Hawaii. Tass said that it had fallen with "high precision as regards the planned point of impact," that the series had "yielded valuable . . . data needed for further exploration of space," that the 8th launching had completed "the planned program of scientific research" and that the Pacific impact area again was "free to shipping and flights of aircraft." [See p. 390D-E3]

X-15 Goes 4,093 Mph. Maj. Robert M. White flew the X-15 rocket plane at a record speed of 4,093 mph. over Edwards Air Force Base, Calif. Nov. 9. The peak speed was reached at an altitude of 95,800 feet with the engine running at full throttle for the first time. The right side of the windshield was shattered in the flight, and parts of the fuselage were heated to a temperature of 1,100°F. White said after the flight that no effort to exceed the new record was likely with the X-15 although new altitude attempts were planned.

The previous X-15 speed record, 3,920 mph., had been set by NASA pilot Joe Walker Oct. 17. The altitude record White had set in the X-15 Oct. 11 was revised upwards to 217,000 feet—more than 41 miles. [See p. 327A-B3]

U.S. Warned on Emphasis. The American Assembly, meeting in Harriman, N.Y. Oct. 19-22, agreed that U.S. space projects were extremely important, but it warned against overemphasizing such undertakings at the expense of other programs important to the nation. It especially warned against "excessive focus" on the race to put a man on the moon. The contest should not be viewed "as either a definitive test of relative Soviet and American capabilities or as a scientific or technical end in itself," the assembly asserted. It urged the U.S. government to press for guaranteed agreements banning mass destruction weapons in space, but it said that until such agreements were negotiated, the U.S. "must strengthen research and development in support of an effective military space capability." [See p. 267E3]

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

The President

Nehru Visit. Indian Prime Min. Jawaharlal Nehru visited the U.S. Nov. 5-14 for talks with Pres. Kennedy. He came at a time when U.S. leaders increasingly were expressing concern at what they called India's "double standard" of international morality as exemplified by India's alleged refusal to differentiate between the motives for and relative dangers of American and Soviet nuclear tests.

U.S. Rep.-to-UN Arthur H. Dean had inferred in a UN speech Oct. 27 that India was following a pro-Soviet form of neutrality when it morally and physically equated the U.S. and Soviet tests and refused to join in sponsoring the UN's appeal against the 50-megaton Soviet test carried out Oct. 30. He particularly criticized views expressed in the UN by Defense Min. V. K. Krishna Menon and his aide, R. N. Chakravarty.

Interviewed by U.S. newsmen in New Delhi Oct. 31, Nehru had expressed distress at the U.S. assessment. He said: "We were shocked and grieved by the resumption of . . . tests by the Soviet government; I have laid stress on that"; the USSR's 50-megaton test was "regrettable" and could not be justified by any "argument that it was done in self defense."

Stopping in London Nov. 4 to meet briefly with Prime Min. Macmillan,

Pres. Kennedy and Nehru at White House Nov. 8. (Wide World photo)

Nehru again stressed his personal shock at the big Soviet test.

On his arrival in New York Nov. 5, Nehru repeated his views on the nuclear test question for NBC-TV's "Meet the Press" interviewers. He said: All nuclear tests were "evil things" but it was "obvious that . . . the Soviet Union broke the moratorium . . . and therefore they were largely responsible for this new phase"; India favored an immediate voluntary test moratorium until the signing of a test-ban pact with inspection; "I would not presume" to

advise the U.S. on what it should do in the face of the Soviet tests.

Nehru flew from New York to Newport, R. I. Nov. 6 to begin his talks with Pres. Kennedy. The 2 leaders returned to Washington together by air later the same day to begin Nehru's official state visit with statements in which they stressed the common Indian and U.S. heritage of peace and freedom. They continued their discussions Nov. 7-9, both privately and with advisers, including State Secy. Rusk and External Affairs Secy. Morarji J. Desai. Their views were outlined in a joint communiqué issued Nov. 9.

Major points of the communiqué: Berlin—Pres. Kennedy reaffirmed the U.S.' commitment to the city, and Nehru "concurred in the legitimate and necessary right of access to Berlin." Asia—The 2 leaders declared that it was their "common objective" that "Laos be a genuinely neutral state, free of domination . . . and that each nation in the area . . . make its own choice of the course it will take in seeking to solve pressing economic and social problems." A-tests—They agreed on "the urgent need for a treaty banning nuclear tests with . . . provision for inspection and control," but Mr. Kennedy "reaffirmed the United States' unwillingness to accept a further uncontrolled nuclear test moratorium."

Nehru addressed the National Press Club later Nov. 9 and advocated strengthening of the International Control Commission in South Vietnam as "the only policy that could succeed there." He warned that increased U.S. arms shipments to South Vietnam would bring an identical response from the Communists. He suggested that agreement be sought on a pact by the U.S., USSR, India and Red China to neutralize Southeast Asia.

In an address to the UN General Assembly in New York Nov. 10, Nehru appealed for world action to achieve a nuclear test ban and general disarmament. He warned: The choice no longer was "war or peace"; it now was "co-operate or perish; coexistence or no existence at all." He defended India's plan for a new voluntary moratorium on nuclear tests as a purely temporary and preliminary step toward a test-ban treaty with controls.

Nehru remained in New York until Nov. 12, then flew to Los Angeles for a 3-day visit. (In a TV appearance with U.S. Amb.-to-UN Stevenson Nov. 12, Nehru acknowledged that the USSR's resumption of tests was "evil" and its suppression of the 1956 Hungarian revolt "brutal.") He celebrated his 72d birthday in Los Angeles Nov. 14 before leaving for Mexico City. [See pp. 334F1, 326E2, 302F3]

Appointments. Pres. Kennedy Oct. 25 appointed ex-Rep. Frank M. Coffin (D., Me.) as deputy administrator of the Agency for International Development (AID). He simultaneously appointed Seymour J. Rubin of Washington as AID's general counsel. [See p. 140F3]

Amb.-to-Venezuela Teodoro Moscoso was appointed by the President Nov. 6 as AID administrator for Latin America. In this post Moscoso would be coordinator of the U.S.' Alliance for Progress program. [See p. 259C-D2]

The President's appointment of a panel to study Tunisia's economic development plans was announced Nov. 8. Panel members included Dr. Gardner Patterson of Princeton University as chairman and Gov. J. Howard Edmondson (D., Okla.). [See Vol. XX, p. 8E3]

Pres. Kennedy Nov. 11 appointed foreign service officer John A. Burns as ambassador to the Central African Republic and John O. Bell, deputy coordinator for foreign aid, as ambassador to Guatemala. (The resignation of Amb.-to-Guatemala John J. Muccio had been accepted by the President Oct. 28.)

The President Oct. 27 gave Ben D. Dorfman, a Democrat, recess appointment to the Tariff Commission. Mr. Kennedy said Dorfman would serve as commission chairman. The Senate had adjourned without acting on Dorfman's earlier nomination. [See p. 272F2]

Pres. Kennedy Nov. 14 gave James J. Saxon, 47, a recess appointment as $20,500-a-year Comptroller of the Currency. Saxon, an attorney for the First National Bank in Chicago, was to succeed Ray M. Gidney, who had resigned, effective Nov. 15. Saxon's appointment had been announced Sept. 20 but then withdrawn when it was discovered that Gidney had not yet submitted his resignation. Gidney submitted the resignation later Sept. 20. [See p. 348B1]

Resignations. The resignation of Amb.-to-Philippines John D. Hickerson, veteran of 41 years in the diplomatic service, was accepted by the President Nov. 11. [See Vol. XX, p. 29F1]

The resignation of Asst. Commerce Secy. Rowland Burnstan was announced Nov. 4 by White House Press Secy. Pierre Salinger. Salinger announced that Burnstan's aide, Jack N. Behrman of Delaware, would assume the post. [See p. 100D2]

The President Oct. 14 accepted the resignation of Jerome K. Kuykendall, 53, a Republican, from the Federal Power Commission. [See p. 328F1]

The resignation of Maj. Gen. Ulysses S. Grant 3d, 80, as chairman of the Civil War Centennial Commission was accepted by Pres. Kennedy Oct. 13. Mr. Kennedy simultaneously appointed historian Allan Nevins, 71, to the post. [See p. 121C-F3]

Casals at White House. Cellist Pablo Casals, 84, gave a recital at the White House Nov. 13 after acceding to a special request from Pres. Kennedy. Casals, a self-exiled Spaniard who lived in Puerto Rico, had refused previously to play in the U.S. because it aided the Franco régime. Eminent musicians and writers also attended the recital, which was given after a state dinner in honor of Puerto Rican Gov. Luis Muñoz Marín. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 436G3]

(Pres. Kennedy told the National Cultural Center's trustees Nov. 14 that he considered it important for Washington to have a cultural center such as they were planning to build. He called Washington "somewhat artificial" and "unlike" such capitals as London, Paris, Rome "and Moscow itself," which were national centers of cultural as well as of governmental activities.)

Ike Heads People-to-People. Pres. Kennedy announced at his news conference Nov. 8 that "Gen. Eisenhower has agreed to serve as the first chairman of the board of trustees of a new people-to-people organization." Mr. Kennedy was to be honorary chairman. The people-to-people idea had been originated by Eisenhower while he was President as a means of fostering contacts between U.S. citizens and foreign peoples.

Eisenhower, in an address Nov. 10 at ceremonies rededicating the Liberty Memorial in Kansas City, Mo., called the people-to-people idea a better path to peace than government-to-government negotiations.

(Eisenhower Nov. 10 visited the Truman Library in nearby Independence, Mo. and spoke with ex-Pres. Harry S. Truman at their first friendly meeting since a coldness verging on animosity had developed between the 2 men during the 1952 election.) [See Vol. XIX, p. 335C1; XVIII, 408A-C1]

Armed Forces

Walker Resigns. The Army Nov. 4 accepted the resignation of Maj. Gen. Edwin A. Walker, 51, who had been officially rebuked for conducting a politically rightwing indoctrination campaign while commander of the 24th Division in Germany. He forfeited pension rights (about $12,000 a year) by resigning rather than retiring.

The Army received Walker's offer to resign Nov. 3 after its submission had been announced Nov. 2 by the office of Sen. Strom Thurmond (D., S.C.), who had been pressing for investigation of the Defense Department's "muzzling" of military personnel. Walker had submitted to the Senate Armed Services Committee Nov. 2 a statement saying he was resigning to "be free from the power of little men who, in the name of my country, punish loyal service." His statement said: "It is not possible to make a soldier of a man who has not first become a dedicated American"; he would try to do as a civilian "what I have found it no longer possible to do in uniform." (Walker simultaneously revealed that in 1959, when he had commanded troops sent to keep order in the Little Rock, Ark. school integration crisis, he had offered to resign because he disapproved ex-Pres. Eisenhower's action in making such use of the troops. His resignation offer then was rejected.)

The committee, at Thurmond's prodding, had held hearings Sept. 6-7 on the alleged "muzzling." Defense Secy. Robert S. McNamara testified both days and said that Walker had received only an oral admonishment for his orientation activity although he had violated a criminal statute and non-criminal provisions of the Hatch Act through such activity. McNamara made available to the committee Sept. 7 the Army's report of its investigation of Walker. The report said Walker was a member of the John Birch Society, an ultra-conservative group whose programs, it said, were "remarkably identical" with Walker's orientation program.

The report described Walker as "an eccentric" but "a sincere, deeply religious, patriotic soldier" with "a passion" for anti-communism.

The committee met Sept. 20 and approved a Thurmond resolution to study alleged Defense Department policies relating to suppression of anti-Communist views by military personnel.

In his fight against curbing rightwing officers, Thurmond specifically attacked a confidential memorandum —one that warned of the dangers of allowing "rightwing" military orientation—that Sen. J. W. Fulbright (D., Ark.) had sent to McNamara and Pres. Kennedy. Fulbright Aug. 2 inserted the memo into the Congressional Record. In a speech before the National War College Aug. 21, Fulbright said officers should not use the prestige of their uniforms to advance views in conflict with the government.

Pres. Kennedy, at his Aug. 10 news conference, backed Fulbright and said he had "performed a service" by submitting the memo.

Sens. Albert Gore (D., Tenn.) and Eugene J. McCarthy (D., Minn.) had supported Fulbright's viewpoint in a dispute in the Senate with Thurmond Aug. 17.

(Siegfried Naujocks, a German reporter for the private U.S.-owned Overseas Weekly, was convicted by a Bavarian district court in Augsburg Sept. 26 of criminally slandering Walker by telling members of Walker's former command that Walker had a brain tumor. Naujocks was given a choice of a 1,200-mark [$300] fine or 30 days' police custody. An Overseas Weekly article had started the Walker investigation by accusing him of indoctrinating his men with Birch Society views. The article had appeared in April after Walker had filed the slander suit.) [See pp. 141G2-E3, 218B-F3, 267F1]

Constellation Joins the Fleet. The world's largest warship, the 77,000-ton supercarrier U.S.S. Constellation, was commissioned at the N.Y. Naval Shipyard in Brooklyn Oct. 27. The commissioning had been delayed 7 months because of damage due to a fire in Dec. 1960.

2 Navy men and 2 civilian technicians were killed and 9 seamen injured Nov. 6 when fire broke out aboard the Constellation during sea trials about 60 miles southeast of New York. The blaze, brought under control in 10 minutes, had started when fuel oil from a ruptured line spilled against a hot steam pipe. [See Vol. XX, p. 464G1]

Labor

UAW-Chrysler Pact. A new 3-year contract covering 60,000 workers was announced Nov. 2 by Vice Pres. John D. Leary of Chrysler Corp. and Pres. Walter P. Reuther of the AFL-CIO United Auto Workers. The announcement was made 50 minutes before a strike deadline. The UAW's National Chrysler Council approved the pact Nov. 6.

The pact provided for wage increases and improved benefits similar to those of the UAW's earlier contracts with General Motors and Ford. It differed in applying, from the workers' paychecks, up to 5¢ an hour per worker to Chrysler's depleted supplemental unemployment benefits fund. (Chrysler was to continue contributing the same amount to the fund.) The fund had been reduced from $20 million to $3,800,000 because of heavy layoffs. Reuther, who had entered the Chrysler talks Oct. 17, said the concession was granted because Chrysler had lost $20½ million so far in 1961.

Reuther had attempted to avoid a strike by emphasizing local plant pacts before tackling a national wage agreement. When the national contract was signed Nov. 3, only 3 of 88 Chrysler bargaining units—the Trenton, Mich. engine plant, the Indianapolis electrical parts plant and the Warren, Mich. Dodge truck plant—had no local agreements.

Other UAW concessions: (a) A lower pay scale for new employes hired on some unionized white collar jobs; (b) a reduction of the number of Chrysler-paid union representatives in the plants. (Chrysler had about one such representative to 100 workers compared with 1-250 ratio at GM and Ford.)

The Wall St. Journal Nov. 6 reported estimates that the 1961 Big 3 contracts would cost the companies about 34c an hour per production employe during the life of the contracts. [See p. 383A-F1]

(The last remaining local plant strike among the UAW's 85 Ford bargaining units ended Oct. 19 when negotiators at the key stamping plant in Walton Hills, O. reached agreement.) [See p. 383F1]

(The profit-sharing pact was rejected by Local 72 at the American Motors plant in Kenosha, Wis. Oct. 8, largely because of elimination of a 5-minute wash-up period and changes in the seniority system. Since 4 other locals had accepted the contract, the UAW's executive board ruled the pact approved. It also ordered a 2d vote because in the first, the vote—1,507-1,444—had been slim due to the baseball World Series. In the 2d vote, held Nov. 4, the local approved the pact by 6,738-3,264.) [See p. 363E3]

Rebel Teamsters Join AFL-CIO. Rebel Teamsters at 44 plants in southwestern Ohio and northern Kentucky officially reaffirmed Oct. 31 their desire to quit the Teamsters Bro'hood. In an NLRB election, 1,664 dairy-truck drivers voted to join the unaffiliated Milk & Ice Cream Drivers and Dairy Employes Union of greater Cincinnati, 12 voted to stay in the Teamsters and 6 voted for no union. AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany gave the rebels an AFL-CIO charter Nov. 2. [See p. 382E2-B3]

Baker Appeal Denied. The Supreme Court Nov. 13 rejected Teamsters organizer Robert B. Baker's appeal of his 1960 conviction of extorting $525 from an employer. [See p. 267C1]

'Moonlighting' Survey. Labor Secy. Arthur J. Goldberg said Oct. 18 that a departmental survey of "moonlighting"—one person holding more than one job—gave "little support to the notion that the unemployment problem could be solved by prohibiting extra jobholding." He said the hours worked on 2d jobs were "usually very short" and that "a great many" of these jobs, particularly in farming and in the professions, were "unsuited to the unemployed."

According to the survey, conducted in Dec. 1960: (a) more than 3 million persons, or 4.6% of all persons employed in the U.S., were "moonlighters"; (b) about 180,000 "moonlighters" had 2 full-time jobs; (c) married men held ¾ of all multiple jobs; (d) only 2% of women workers were "moonlighters."

Civil Rights

Job Action Urged. The Civil Rights Commission Oct. 13 issued a report urging Congressional and Presidential action to end the "vicious circle of [nationwide] discrimination in employment opportunities." CRC staff director Berl I. Bernhard said: Federal efforts to end job bias "have been limited and sporadic"; since 1946 such efforts had been "confined, in large measure, to actual federal employment including membership in the armed forces, and to employment by government contractors."

The report urged Congress to bar unions from segregating, expelling or refusing membership because of race. It praised 3 AFL-CIO unions—the United Packinghouse Workers, the United Automobile Workers and the Textile Workers Union—for taking "forceful steps" against bias. But, it said, "most" international unions, and especially those in the construction field, "have failed to exhibit any profound concern over civil rights problems."

The report also urged the President: (a) to ban segregation in the National Guard, reserve units and in the Reserve Officers Training Corps (the Army Reserve, it said, had a 6.4% Negro enrollment compared to 11.8% in the Regular Army); (b) to extend coverage of anti-bias rules to federal grant projects (the President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity, it said, should be given new authority to enforce the rules in this area); (c) to order the withholding of administrative funds from state employment offices unless they operated "on a nonsegregated basis" and refused to "process discriminatory job orders." The report charged that discrimination by state employment offices was widespread and especially prevalent in the Deep South. It said federally aided vocational schools should be required to provide equal training opportunities for Negroes. [See p. 364C-G1]

Housing Bias Ban Urged. The Civil Rights Commission Oct. 5 issued a report urging the President or Congress to ban racial discrimination in federally-aided housing.

The report also urged that non-bias agreements be required from all financial institutions under U.S. supervision. Vice Chrmn. Robert G. Storey of Dallas dissented and Commissioner Robert S. Rankin of Duke University partially dissented with this latter proposal.

The CRC estimated that its report's recommendations, if enacted, would affect about 90% of privately financed home sales. The report, primarily referring to bias against Negroes, said U.S. "resources are utilized to accentuate" bias "at all levels of the housing and home-finance industries." [See p. 338D2-A3]

The N.Y. Times reported Oct. 4 that the Federal Home Loan Bank Board had approved June 1 and distributed to its field offices a resolution opposing any racial bias in mortgage lending by the 4,700 savings and loan associations it supervised.

3 private housing groups, meeting separately in Washington Sept. 27-Oct. 31, also called for an end to bias in U.S. housing. The National Committee Against Discrimination in

Housing said Sept. 27 that the U.S. was the "architect and enforcer" of segregated housing; it urged Pres. Kennedy to ban bias in U.S.-aided projects. A similar resolution was adopted Oct. 29 by the directors of the National Housing Conference. The National Association of Housing & Redevelopment Officials Oct. 31 adopted a resolution urging equal housing opportunity "for all people." (The NAHRO, meeting in its 28th annual convention, elected Albert J. Harmon, 47, of Kansas City, Mo. to succeed Dr. Karl L. Falk of California as president.)

(James N. Fleming became the first Negro named to an official position in Charlottesville, Va. when he was appointed Nov. 7 to the city's Housing Authority.) [See p. 372A1]

Rockwell Speech Right Upheld. The Supreme Court Nov. 13 rejected N.Y. City's appeal of a state court decision upholding the right of George Lincoln Rockwell, leader of the American Nazi Party, to obtain a permit to speak in a city park. [See p. 57G1-A2]

Hamilton Conviction Upset. The Supreme Court Nov. 13 reversed the conviction of Charles Clarence Hamilton on the ground that his court-appointed lawyer had not been present at his arraignment. Hamilton, a Negro, had been convicted and sentenced to death on charges of entering a home in Ensley, Ala. Oct. 13, 1956 "with intent to ravish."

Greenberg NAACP Counsel. Jack Greenberg, 36, a white New York lawyer, was chosen by the NAACP as its chief counsel Oct. 4. He succeeded Thurgood Marshall, recently appointed a U.S. judge. Greenberg, who had been Marshall's chief assistant, was the author of "Race Relations and American Law" and co-author of "Citizen's Guide to Desegregation." [See p. 371D2]

Other U.S. News

Mayoral Elections. Results of mayoral voting Nov. 7:

Akron, O.—Edward O. Erickson (D.) defeated state GOP chairman Ray C. Bliss by 440 votes.

Bridgeport, Conn.—Samuel J. Tedesco (D.) was reelected to a 3d term. [See Vol. XIX, p. 352E1]

Springfield, Mass.—Charles V. Ryan defeated incumbent Thomas J. O'Connor Jr. in a non-partisan election.

Waterbury, Conn.—Edward D. Bergin (D.) was reelected. [See Vol. XIX, p. 352H2]

Ikard Resigns. Rep. Frank Ikard (D., Tex.) Nov. 8 announced his resignation from the House, effective Dec. 15, to become executive vice president, and Washington lobbyist, of the American Petroleum Institute (salary, $50,000 a year).

Soblen Denied Retrial. U.S. Judge William B. Herlands in New York Nov. 3 denied the appeal of Dr. Robert A. Soblen, convicted Soviet spy, for a new trial. Herlands ruled that testimony of Dr. Hans Emil Hirschfeld, a former aide to West Berlin Mayor Willy Brandt, "would [not] produce acquittal in a new trial." Hirschfeld, who lived in West Berlin, had refused to testify in the U.S. without a guarantee of total immunity from prosecution.

Herlands read into the record parts of an FBI report of a confrontation the FBI had arranged in New York Jan. 29, 1960 between Hirschfeld and Mrs. Johanna Koenen Beker, a key prosecution witness at Soblen's trial. Mrs. Beker had testified that Hirschfeld, while an OSS employe during World War II, had given her classified U.S. information for transmission to the USSR. Hirschfeld denied during his 1960 meeting with Mrs. Beker that he had done this. Herlands said the Hirschfeld-Beker relationship had been "plainly disclosed" by the prosecution, which had given the defense the FBI report of the confrontation. The defense had contended that prosecution suppression of information on Hirschfeld constituted grounds for a retrial

During the retrial hearings, Herlands originally had ordered the prosecution to produce Hirschfeld as a witness. The prosecution Oct. 13 offered Hirschfeld "immunity from arrest or detention . . . so far as any past acts . . . are concerned" but not "from prosecution for any perjury which might occur when he appears here." Hirschfeld's lawyer said in a letter to Herlands Oct. 16 that Hirschfeld's "testimony is directly contradictory" to Mrs. Beker's. [See p. 306E1-C2]

2d Sabin License. The Public Health Service Oct. 9 licensed the manufacture of a 2d Sabin live-virus oral vaccine to provide immunity against Type II polio virus. [See p. 403D2]

FOREIGN

Cuba

Venezuela Severs Ties. Venezuela broke diplomatic relations with Cuba Nov. 11. In a letter to the Cuban chargé d'affaires in Caracas, Venezuelan Foreign Min. Marcos Falcon Briceno accused Cuba of "violent and unjustified attacks against the political order and institutions of Venezuela" and against Pres. Rómulo Betancourt. (Cuban Foreign Min. Raúl Roa had denounced Betancourt in a speech 2 weeks previously.)

In a radio-TV address Nov. 12, Betancourt explained that Venezuela had broken relations with Cuba because of the Castro régime's "continued insults and interference." Despite the rupture, Betancourt said, Venezuela would not permit its territory to be used "as a base for any army that plans to invade" Cuba.

Venezuela was the 10th country in the Americas to sever ties with Cuba. [See pp. 148D3, 138B2, 123C3]

Underground 'Smashed.' The Cuban Department of State Security announced Nov. 7 that the underground anti-Castro Revolutionary Popular Movement had been broken up and most of its 77 leaders arrested. A department communiqué accused the Venezuelan and Italian Embassies in Havana of giving refuge to underground leaders and permitting anti-Castro groups to send documents and reports through their diplomatic mails. [See p. 399D3]

U.S. Charges Subversion. The U.S. accused Cuba Nov. 1 of trying to "subvert and overthrow the constitutional governments of the Americas." The charges were made by U.S. Amb.-to-OAS deLesseps S. Morrison in a letter sent to OAS Secy. Gen. José A. Mora and distributed to the 21 other OAS members. The letter contained copies of recent joint communiqués issued by Soviet, Chinese Communist and Cuban leaders. According to Morrison, the communiqués showed that Cuba was "intimately associated with the aims and purposes of the Sino-Soviet bloc." [See pp. 364F2, 391D2]

Masferrer Trial Dropped. The U.S. government Nov. 9 dismissed an indictment against ex-Cuban Sen. Rolcused of violating the U.S.' Neutrality Act by financing an unsuccessful 27-ando Masferrer, who had been acman invasion of Cuba Oct. 4, 1960. [See p. 134E1]

U.S. Hires Ex-Batista Aide. The N.Y. Times reported Oct 22 that Col. Mariano Faget, secret police official for nearly 20 years in ex-Cuban dictator Fulgencio Batista's régime, was employed by the U.S. Immigration & Naturalization Service to interrogate Cuban refugees at the Opa-Locka detention camp near Miami. His job reportedly was to weed out Castro agents. His last post under Batista was that of director of the Bureau of Repression of Communist Activities. [See p. 147E2]

Ecuador

Arosemena Inaugurated. Dr. Carlos Julio Arosemena Monroy, 42, was inaugurated president of Ecuador Nov. 9. He succeeded José Maria Velasco Ibarra, whose régime had been overthrown by nationwide riots and protests against his economic policies. At least 35 persons were killed in the disturbances.

The national congress elected Lt. Col. Reinaldo Varea Donoso, a Velasco supporter, as vice president Nov. 13 by a 74-25 vote.

In his inaugural address, Arosemena said he did not know whether Ecuador "had . . . broken [relations] with Cuba, but if they have been broken they are renewed as of this day." Ecuador, he said, would maintain ties with any country, "regardless of its social system or of its geographical system."

(Cuban Premier Fidel Castro was reported to have expressed "great jubilation" over Arosemena's instalation as president.)

Arosemena said at a news conference Nov. 10 that Ecuador would "trade with the devil if he has the money." His statement was in response to a question as to whether Ecuador would expand Soviet trade and accept Soviet aid.

Ex-Pres. Velasco went into exile in Argentina, where he had lived in exile several times previously. Before leaving Ecuador Nov. 11, Velasco attributed his overthrow to the efforts of the Federation of Ecuadoran Labor (which had supported him for the presidency in 1960), the Federation of Ecuadoran University Students and the Union of Ecuadoran Revolutionary Youth. Velasco said the 3 groups were Communist-infiltrated.

Facts on Arosemena. Considered a radical, Arosemena had the support of rightwing land-owners

and businessmen as well as of leftists. He was born Aug. 24, 1919 in Guayaquil. Son of Carlos Julio Arosemena, who had been acting president of Ecuador 1947-49; grandson of a president of Ecuador. Received doctorate at University of Guayaquil in 1945 and admitted to the bar that same year. Entered government service shortly afterward as 2d secretary of the Ecuadoran Embassy in Rio de Janeiro. Later was councilor of the Ecuadoran Embassy in Washington. Organized the National Velacquista (named after Velasco) Federation in 1952. Named vice president and senate president after being instrumental in getting Velasco elected president in 1960. His close friendship with Velasco reportedly had deteriorated as a result of Arosemena's visits to the USSR and other Communist countries in July.

Married to the former Gladys Peet, an Ecuadoran of British descent. 2 children—a daughter (Sandra) and a son (Carlos). [See p. 411D1]

India

Hindu-Moslem Clashes. 12 persons were killed in the Uttar Pradesh town of Aligarh by Oct. 7 in clashes between Hindus and Moslems. The rioting broke out Oct. 3 after a student election at Aligarh University, a Moslem institution with 3,500 Moslem and 1,500 Hindu students, had resulted in the defeat of all Hindu candidates. 5 persons were killed in Chaundausi, Uttar Pradesh Oct. 5 in clashes set off by Aligarh University students returning home. 2 persons were stabbed to death in Meerut Oct. 6. More than 360 persons were arrested throughout Uttar Pradesh by Oct. 7 as a result of the riots.

Hindus and Moslems clashed Oct. 6 in Jaipur, southeast of New Delhi. [See p. 373F3]

Aid to Bhutan. The Indian government announced July 27 a 175 million-rupee ($36¾ million) 5-year development plan for the Himalayan kingdom of Bhutan. The program was to be financed largely by India. Major emphasis was on road and transport development. [See p. 85F1]

Iraq

Kurdish Revolt Crushed. The suppression of a revolt by Kurdish tribesmen in northern Iraq was reported by Baghdad radio Sept. 17. The revolt was led by Mullah Mustafa Barzani, an advocate of a Kurdish state in territories belonging to Iraq, Iran and Turkey. Iraqi Premier Abdul Karim Kassem charged Sept. 23 that the revolt had been financed by the British Embassy in Baghdad with the aid of the U.S. [See Vol. XIX, p. 166D3]

Oil Talks Fail. Iraqi government negotiations with Iraq Petroleum Company and 2 associated companies ended in disagreement in Baghdad Oct. 11 after the firms rejected Iraq's bid for a greater share of their profits. Iraq had demanded a 20% participation in the companies' capital and more than its current 50% share of profits. [See p. 246C3]

Malaya

Singapore Merger Plan. Prime Ministers Tengku Abdul Rahman of Malaya and Lee Kuan Yew of Singapore Sept. 20 announced formal plans for the merger of both territories by June 1963. In a joint communiqué, issued after a 2-day meeting in Kuala Lumpur, they announced the establishment of an 8-man group to draw up the merger plans. Under the proposal, Malaya would be responsible for Singapore's defense and security. Singapore would have autonomy over its labor and education.

Singapore and Malaya hoped to federate eventually with the British territories of British North Borneo, Sarawak and Brunei, to form a "Greater Malayasia Union." The federation, first proposed by Rahman in May, had been discussed at a meeting of the Malayasia Solidarity Consultative Committee in Jessleton, North Borneo Aug. 24. The meeting had been attended by delegates from Malaya, Singapore, North Borneo and Sarawak.

The Malayan parliament approved the "Greater Malayasia Union" plan Oct. 18. [See Vol. XX, p. 411D2]

Nepal

Red China Pacts. A border agreement was signed in Peiping Oct. 5 by Communist China's head of state, Liu Shao-chi, and Nepalese King Mahendra Bir Bikram Shah Deva.

The text of the treaty, made public Oct. 13, said rival claims to Mount Everest's peak had been settled on the basis of existing maps, which showed the peak to be on the Chinese-Nepalese border.

A communiqué issued simultaneously Oct. 15 in Katmandu, capital of Nepal, and in Peiping said China would give Nepal more economic aid and would provide $8 million for a road linking Katmandu with Tibet.

King Mahendra reported on his return to Katmandu Oct. 27 that under terms of the border treaty China had ceded 300 square miles of territory to Nepal. [See Vol. XX, p. 414D1]

U.S. Aid. An agreement to give Nepal $4,225,270 in U.S. financial and technical assistance for development projects during the fiscal year starting July 15 was signed June 26. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 41E2]

Portugal

Salazar Régime Reelected. The régime of Premier Antonio de Oliveira Salazar, 73, running unopposed, was reelected in balloting held throughout Portugal and its overseas territories Nov. 11. 130 deputies to the National Assembly (lower house), were elected to 4-year terms. All were candidates of Salazar's National Union Party. All 58 oppositionist candidates had withdrawn from the election Nov. 7 after accusing the régime of frustrating their campaign through police controls and censorship. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 198E2]

Plane Hijacked. 6 Portuguese rebels, including a woman, seized a Portuguese airliner shortly before it was to land at Lisbon on a flight from Casablanca, Morocco Nov. 10. They forced the crew to circle Lisbon while they showered the capital with anti-Salazar leaflets. The leaflets were signed by Capt. Henrique Galvão, 65, a Salazar foe living in exile in Morocco, on behalf of an organization called Frente Antitotalitario (Antitotalitarian Front). The pamphlets called on the Portuguese to "help us fight [Sazalar's] régime" and to protest the elections.

The rebels flew the plane back to Tangier, Morocco, where it was turned over to the Portuguese crew and flown back to Lisbon the same day.

The Moroccan government Nov. 14 ordered Galvão and the 6 rebels expelled from Morocco. [See p. 42G1]

Abrances Arrested. Opponents of Portuguese Premier Salazar reported Aug. 10 the arrest of Fernando Abrances Ferrao, one of 68 signers in May of an oppositionist 40-page memo called "Program for the Democratization of the [Portuguese] Republic." Abrances' arrest brought to 10 the number of the document's signers jailed. 4 had been released after questioning. [See p. 208G1]

Revolt Reported Crushed. Portuguese Angola Gov. Gen. Venancio A. Deslandes announced in a Luanda broadcast Oct. 10 that Portuguese forces had defeated the African rebellion against Portuguese rule. Deslandes said that "the enemy" had "been dispersed" and that all points captured by the rebels had been "reoccupied." Deslandes estimated Portuguese casualties at 1,400, most of them suffered by civilians in March during the first 3 days of the revolt. [See p. 360G3]

Angola Commander Killed. Portugal's military commander in Angola, Gen. Carlos Miguel Lopes da Silva Freire, and 17 other officers were killed when their plane crashed at Chitado, southern Angola Nov. 10.

West Germany

Adenauer Cabinet Formed. A new West German coalition cabinet of Christian Democratic Union (CDU) and Free Democratic Party (FDP) members, headed by Chancellor Konrad Adenauer, CDU leader, was sworn in in the Bundestag (lower house) Nov. 14. Foreign Min. Heinrich von Brentano was not included in the new Adenauer cabinet.

The cabinet, which again included members of the Christian Social Union (CSU), the CDU's Bavarian affiliate, had been chosen after the Bundestag Nov. 7, by a 258-206 vote, had reelected Adenauer to his 4th successive term as chancellor. There were 26 abstentions and 9 absentees.

Agreement on the cabinet had been reached by Adenauer and Dr. Erich Mende, FDP chairman, during negotiations Oct. 2-Nov. 3.

In talks with Mende Oct. 20, Adenauer agreed to (1) resign as chancellor in 1963 (Mende's condition for permitting the FDP to join the coalition), and (2) to establish 2 new cabinet posts—for European Affairs and Scientific Research. Adenauer also agreed to the appointment of a new state minister (to be attached to the Foreign Ministry) with the right to attend cabinet meetings but not to vote.

The Adenauer-Mende talks became deadlocked Oct. 26 after an FDP congress Oct. 21 had demanded the immediate resignation of Foreign Min. von Brentano and a "guarantee of a sufficient influence on foreign policy." The FDP had opposed von Brentano on the ground that he might be "too weak" in resisting Soviet or Western

demands for concessions on the German and Berlin problems.

Von Brentano resigned Oct. 30. In a letter of resignation to Adenauer, he said the FDP's demand for his replacement signaled a change in Bonn's pro-Western foreign policy.

Adenauer and Mende reached final agreement on a coalition cabinet Nov. 3. Adenauer agreed to the appointment of Interior Min. Gerhard Schröder, 51, as foreign minister. Adenauer had favored Prof. Walter Hallstein, the Common Market's executive commission president, for the post.

The Adenauer-Mende agreement, approved by the CDU's Bundestag deputies Nov. 4, called for West German insistence on: (1) A greater share of NATO command posts for West German officers. (2) A "modern" nuclear weapon-delivery system for all NATO members and "a voice [for all European members of NATO] in decisions about atomic warheads." (3) Opposition to the following concessions in negotiations with the USSR on a Berlin settlement: (a) the cutting or easing of West Berlin ties with the Bonn government; (b) West German de facto or de jure recognition of East Germany; (c) recognition of the Communist sealing of the Berlin border or recognition of Soviet or East German control of civilian traffic to and from Berlin; (d) a German-Polish border settlement before a peace treaty unifying Germany. (4) West Germany's right to approve or disapprove any German peace treaty negotiated by the USSR and the Western powers. (5) An increase in the term of compulsory military service from 12 to 18 months.

Prior to the CDU vote, von Brentano, Bundestag Pres. Eugen Gerstenmaier and Economy Min. Ludwig Erhard walked out of the Bundestag in protest to the coalition agreement.

The Nov. 14 cabinet: Chancellor—Adenauer; Economy—Prof. Ludwig Erhard (CDU); Foreign—Dr. Gerhard Schroeder (CDU); Interior—Hermann Hoecher (CSU); Justice—Dr. Wolfgang Stammberger (FDP); Finance—Dr. Heinz Starke, (FDP); Food, Agriculture & Forests—Werner Schwarz (CDU); Labor & Social Service—Theodore Blank (CDU); Defense—Franz-Josef Strauss (CDU); Transport—Dr. Hans-Christoph Seehohm (CDU); Posts—Richard Steucklen (CSU); Housing & Town & Country—Paul Lucke (CDU); Refugees—Kolfgang Mischnick (FDP); All-German Affairs—Ernst Lemmer (CDU); Affairs of Bundesrat (upper house) and Federal States—Dr. Hans-Joachim von Merkatz (CDU); Family & Youth Questions—Dr. Franz-Josef Wuermeling (CDU); Atomic Energy—Dr. Siegfried Balke (CSU); Federal Assets—Hans Lenze (FDP); Economic Cooperation—Walter Scheel (FDP); Public Health—Dr. Elisabeth Schwarzhaupt [first woman to serve in a Bonn cabinet] (CDU); Minister Without Portfolio—Dr. Heinrich Krone (CDU).

Party composition of new parliament: CDU, 192; CSU, 50; Socialists, 190; FDP, 67. [See p. 347A1]

Nazis. 3 ex-Gestapo members were sentenced in Dortmund Oct. 12 for the murder of Jews and Communists in Lithuania in 1944. Alfred Krumbach, 54, and Wilhelm Gerke, 50, were sentenced to 3½ years in prison as "Einsatzkommando" (extermination squad) members who took part in the murder, respectively of 827 and 909 persons. Dr. Hermann-Ernst Jahr, head of Gestapo headquarters in Tilsit, Lithuania, was sentenced to 3 years and 3 months for ordering the murder of 6 Jews. Gerke and Krumbach were released because they had served, respectively, 2 years and 2½ years of detention.

A Munich court July 21 sentenced these ex-SS "Einsatzkommandos" for the World War II murder of 19,000 Jews and others: Dr. Otto Bradfisch, 58, 10 years in prison; Wilhelm Schulz, 51, 7½ years; Oscar Winkler, 51, 3½ years.

Ex-Nazi Stephan Rojko, reportedly commandant of the Theresienstadt concentration camp in Czechoslovakia during World War II, was arrested in Graz, Austria Aug. 16.

Ex-SS guardsman Wilhelm Schaefer, 49, was sentenced to death by the East German Supreme Court May 20 for the killing of more than 100 Soviet war prisoners at the Buchenwald concentration camp. [See p. 168F2]

The West German government May 25 outlawed the "Ludendorff Movement," an anti-Semitic and anti-Christian group led by Mathilde Ludendorff, 83, widow of World War I Gen. Erich Ludendorff.

Yugoslav Partisan Arrested. Munich police Nov. 2 arrested Lazo Vracaric, 44, a U.S.-born Yugoslav, on a warrant charging him with the murder of 2 German soldiers in a Yugoslav partisan attack on a German barracks in Zagreb in 1941 during World War II. Vracaric was in Germany on a business trip at the time of his arrest. The warrant had been issued by the Constance (a town on the Swiss border) attorney general's office in June. The warrant was based on an arrest order issued by the Nazis in 1941.

Vracaric was released Nov. 7 following protests to West Germany from Yugoslavia and the Danish Committee of Resistance Fighters & Concentration Camp Internees. The Baden-Wuerttemberg state government said Nov. 8 that Vracaric's arrest had been based on an "erroneous assumption" that his case was a criminal one.

Other Foreign Events

Chad. It was announced officially Oct. 3 that Parliament Speaker Ahmed Kotoko had been arrested and deported to the Cameroon Republic on charges of having attempted to assassinate Chad Pres. Francois Tombalbaye

Ex-Finance Min. Djibrine Kheralla was appointed foreign minister (reported Sept. 4).

Ireland. The European Court of Human Rights in Strasbourg July 1 dismissed Gerard Richard Lawless' claim against the Irish government. Lawless had charged that he had been arrested in 1957 on suspicion of IRA membership and had been held illegally for 5 months without formal charge or trial. It was the first human rights case known to have been brought by a private citizen against his own country in an international court. [See Vol. XX, p. 422D-E1]

Israel. Anti-government riots by Israeli Arabs Sept. 20-22 were said to have been precipitated by incidents in which Israeli border guards killed 3 Israeli Arabs Sept. 17 and 2 Sept. 18 as they tried to flee to the UAR-held Gaza Strip.

The riots erupted in Nazareth Sept. 20 when Arab Communists addressed a crowd of about 5,000 demonstrators, denounced the military rule under which most Israeli Arabs lived, and shouted slogans against Premier Ben-Gurion. They also denounced a proposed land-reform law that they charged was directed against Arab property.

Nazareth rioting broke out again Sept. 21 when 2,000 Arab schoolboys clashed with police. 12 policemen and several Arab youths were injured.

12 persons were injured in clashes between Arabs and Jews in Acre Sept. 22. The fighting started when 400 Arab youths marched on the city's Jewish quarter and shouted such slogans as "Palestine is Arab" and "Death to Ben-Gurion." [See Vol. XIX, p. 280F1]

Kenya. A conference to draw up a new constitution to pave the way for Kenya's scheduled independence in 1962 ended in deadlock in Nairobi Oct. 6 after Kenya's 2 major political parties failed to agree on formation of a coalition regime. The talks, under the chairmanship of Gov. Sir Patrick Renison, had been started Sept. 4 by delegates of the Kenya African Democratic Union (KADU) and the Kenya African National Union (KANU). (Jomo Kenyatta had warned Sept. 17 that he would form a new party with himself as leader unless KADU and KANU "cooperate[d] peacefully.") [See p. 366B2]

The formation of the Kenya Citizens Democratic Party was announced Oct. 23 by Gen. Secy. R. B. Patel of the Kenya Indian Congress. The new party was said to represent Kenya's Asian community.

Mauritania. Premier Moktar Ould Daddah was elected president Aug. 20. He ran unopposed. Morocco Aug. 21 refused to recognize Daddah's victory. Morocco claimed Mauritania as Moroccan territory. [See Vol. XX, p. 422F2]

Nigeria. Changes in the cabinet announced July 17 (former post in parentheses): Foreign Affairs & Commonwealth Relations—Jaja A. Wachuku (Economic Development & Research); Economic Development—Waziri Ibrahim (Health); Health—Sen. M. A. Majekoduhmi (State Minister in Defense Ministry).

The Northern People's Congress party won 156 of 170 seats in Northern Nigeria's House of Assembly in elections held May 4 in Northern Nigeria, one of the 3 regions of the Federation of Nigeria. Premier Sir Ahmadu Bello of the outgoing Northern Nigeria régime, was asked by Gov. Sir Gawain Bell May 7 to form a new government.

Papua & New Guinea. The first 6 native representatives to the Legislative Council of the Australian-administered territories of Papua and North East New Guinea were elected Mar. 18. They were selected by 73 native "electors," themselves chosen

by 500,000 members of widely scattered villages and tribes.

Ruanda-Urundi. The removal of Ruanda's Watusi king by Belgium led to a series of raids Oct. 21 by Bahutu tribesmen on the Watusi, the Bahutu's former feudal masters. Thousands of Watusi were reported to have found shelter in Protestant and Catholic missions near Nyanza or to have fled to the Congo province of Kivu. [See p. 392G2-A3]

Usumbura police announced Oct. 18 that 4 persons arrested for the Oct. 13 assassination of Urundi Premier Louis Rwagasore had confessed. Those arrested: ex-Urundi State Secy. for Public Administration Jean Baptiste Ntakiyica; Ntakiyica's brother Henri; Muruta Mayor Antoine Nahimana; Jean Kageorgis, a Greek. Police said that Kageorgis had admitted firing the shot that had killed Rwagasore.

The Urundi Assembly, by a 50-2 vote Oct. 20, elected ex-Interior Min. André Muhirwa to succeed Rwagasore, his brother-in-law, as premier. [See p. 392G2]

Turkey. A joint session of the Turkish Assembly and Senate Oct. 26 elected Gen. Cemal Gursel president of the 2d Turkish republic. Gursel, the only nominee for the post, received 434 of the 607 votes cast, 30 more than the required ⅔ majority.

Gursel Nov. 10 appointed ex-Pres. Ismet Inonu to form a new government. [See p. 401A3]

Yugoslavia. A spokesman for the Yugoslav Consulate in New York reported Oct. 20 that Nenad Popovic, 52, a high-ranking Yugoslav finance official, had defected to the U.S. Popovic, currently teaching at Syracuse (N.Y.) University as a visiting professor of international finance, had left Belgrade in August with his wife and children for a tour of Western Europe. Due to return Sept. 1, he went on to Britain instead and from there sailed for the U.S.

ECONOMY

Trade Policy Proposals. A revision of U.S. trade policy and broad tariff cuts were urged by State Undersecy. George W. Ball in New York Nov. 1 in an address at the conclusion of the 48th National Foreign Trade Convention. Ball read a letter from Pres. Kennedy backing revision.

Ball said U.S. industry must respond "to the reality" of the "new trading world" as exemplified by the European Economic Community (Common Market), which currently had an annual economic expansion rate twice the U.S.'

"New tools" were needed "to bring about the kind of open trading world in which our [the U.S.'] most efficient export industries can share the potential of this new market" of freer world trade, Ball declared. He said the U.S. must: (a) "dampen inflationary forces" and "repudiate protectionism"; (b) "find a way of shifting American manpower . . . out of the industries which cannot stand up to foreign competition into those which have stood the test" ("fortunately for us, America's most successful export industries are those in which wage rates are highest"; "the industries that claim to suffer most from import competition tend . . . to pay low wages"); (c) have certain industries "assume the burden" of lower tariffs "for the good of the economy as a whole"; (d) authorize U.S. negotiators "to strike much broader and more ambitious bargains" and eliminate their current limitation to "trading on an item-by-item basis"; (e) "establish a basis for continuing an open trading world."

The President's message read by Ball said that the U.S.' "supreme economic challenge" "does not arise from the Sino-Soviet bloc" but was "the task of achieving maximum interaction between the expanding industrial societies of North America and Western Europe."

A proposal that the U.S. "form a trade partnership" with the Common Market was made in a report Nov. 1 by ex-State Secy. Christian A. Herter and ex-State Undersecy. Will Clayton to the Joint Foreign Economic Policy Subcommittee. Their report described the reciprocal trade law, due to expire June 30, 1962, as "hopelessly inadequate" to meet current and developing trade conditions. It advocated allowing the Administration to negotiate tariff reductions "across the board" instead of "item by item." It warned that the effectiveness of non-Communist nations' economic policies "will be a major factor in determining the issues and the outcome of the cold war." [See p. 290F2]

Pres. Kennedy said at his news conference Nov. 8: "Now" was the time for the U.S. to face the "major challenges and, I hope, opportunities" presented by the Common Market; the U.S. must be "ready to negotiate with the Common Market on a position of equality, as far as our ability to negotiate to protect our interests and the interests of those that are associated with us"; the U.S. would be "in serious economic trouble" if it were "denied" the Western European market; but the U.S. also had to consider its trade obligations to Japan and Latin America.

Treasury Secy. Douglas Dillon asserted that "we must have a firm basis for negotiating with our European friends to remove tariff barriers against our products. It will involve authority for the President to negotiate with the Common Market for reciprocal, across-the-board reductions in industrial tariffs, with their eventual elimination as our goal." Dillon's remarks were made in a speech read for him in New York Nov. 8 by Treasury Undersecy. Robert V. Roosa.

Other pleas for a revision of U.S. trade policy with reduced tariffs were made by Labor Secy. Arthur J. Goldberg at a White House regional conference in Cleveland Nov. 14 and by Eric Johnston, ex-U.S. Chamber of Commerce president, in a Nov. 12 N.Y. Times Magazine article entitled "We Must Join the Common Market."

Payment Deficit Up. The Commerce Department reported Nov. 13 that the deficit in the U.S. balance of international payments had risen from $350 million in 1961's first quarter and $475 million in the 2d to $800 million in the 3d.

The 3d quarter deficit was at an annual rate of more than $3 billion, after seasonal adjustment, compared with totals of $3.7 billion and $3.9 billion, respectively, for all of 1959 and all of 1960. "An exceptionally rapid increase in merchandise imports and a large decline in the inflow of foreign capital for investment purposes" were the 2 chief reasons for the 3d quarter rise, according to the report. Exports exceeded imports by an annual rate of $4.2 billion during July-Sept. 1961, compared with annual rates of $6.6 billion during Jan.-March and $5.4 billion during Apr.-June. [See Vol. XX, p. 472E-F1]

Dow-Jones Peak. The Dow-Jones industrial stock price average rose from the record 726.53 set Sept. 7 to a closing record of 728.43 Nov. 13. The Dow-Jones utility average rose Nov. 13 to 134.21, its highest point since Oct. 15, 1929, when it reached 134.48. The record utility average, 144.61, was set Sept. 21, 1929. [See p. 283C1]

3d Quarter Statistics. The President's Council of Economic Advisers, reporting to the Joint Congressional Economic Committee Oct. 20 on the $526 billion record set during July-September for the U.S.' annual rate of gross national product, provided these additional statistics: U.S. personal consumption spending rose from a $336.1 billion rate during Apr.-June to a $342 billion rate in the 3d quarter; the annual rate of private investment went up from $68.8 billion to $73 billion in the same period; the annual rate of exports dropped from $3.9 billion to $2½ billion; the rate of federal spending rose from $56.6 billion to $56.9 billion, and the spending rate for state and local governments increased from $50.6 billion to $51.6 billion; the rate of national defense expenditures rose from $48.9 billion to $49 billion (compared with the $45.4 billion rate in 1960's 3d quarter). [See p. 367E1]

Personal Incomes Up. The Commerce Department reported Oct. 18 that total U.S. personal incomes had risen to an annual rate of $420.2 billion in September, up about $800 million from the August rate. Manufacturers' payrolls dropped by a $40 million rate during the period because of the General Motors strike and auto-supply, textile and clothing industry cutbacks. [See p. 367F1]

Plywood. The Douglas Fir Plywood Association reported Oct. 2 that sanded fir plywood output had totaled a record 187 million square feet at 152 West Coast mills during the week ended Sept. 23. The price per 1,000 square feet of ¼-inch key grade dropped for the 2d time in 1961 to the post-World War II low of $60. [See Vol. XX, p. 199A-B1]

Beer Record. The U.S. Brewers Association reported in its current Annual Brewers Almanac (published Aug. 31) that U.S. beer and ale output had risen from a record 93,127,427 barrels in 1959 to 93,415,363 barrels in 1960 and sales from 87,622,359 barrels to 87,912,745. Per capita consumption dropped, however, from 15.3 gallons in 1959 to 15.1 gallons in 1960. [See Vol. XII, p. 259K-L]

FARM PRICE INDEXES (1910-14=100)

	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	Oct. 1960
Prices received by farmers, all items	240	242	241	237	241
Crops	226	229	229	232	222
Commercial vegetables	195	198	214	261	212
Cotton	286	277	276	265	267
Feed grains and hay	154	156	154	156	147
Food grains	217	214	209	201	200
Fruit	228	257	244	241	273
Tobacco	537	542	523	516	513
Livestock & products	252	252	251	241	257
Dairy products	274	266	257	248	277
Meat animals	297	303	302	288	286
Poultry & eggs	141	138	142	138	176
Wool	228	230	231	232	222
Prices paid by farmers, all items	276	276	276	275	273
Family living items	291	291	290	290	290
Production items	265	266	265	264	262
Parity ratio	80	80	80	79	81

Merger & Trust Cases. Justice Department actions to block bank mergers were scored Oct. 16 by Ray M. Gidney, outgoing U.S. Comptroller of the Currency, who said that the 1960 federal banking law gave final authority in bank mergers to his office and excluded bank mergers from the Sherman and Clayton Anti-Trust Acts. He told the annual convention of the American Banking Association in San Francisco, that "the present health of our banking system is in an important measure due to well-planned and meritorious mergers."

The Justice Department Sept. 15 had filed an amendment in the U.S. District Court in Chicago to an Aug. 29 complaint against the merger of 2 Chicago banks, the Continental Illinois National Bank & Trust Co. and the City National Bank & Trust Co., on the ground that it violated anti-trust laws. It asked the court to order Continental to divest itself of all its City National properties. [See p. 348A-B1]

Asst. Atty. Gen. Lee Loevinger disclosed in testimony before the Senate Small Business Subcommittee on Monopoly Aug. 2 that the Justice Department was considering action to force the American Telephone & Telegraph Co. to divest itself of its overseas operations. Western Union, ordered in 1943 to dispose of its overseas operations, was "considerably less monopolistic," Loevinger said. The Bell System, comprising AT&T and its telephone subsidiaries consolidated, handled 3,700,000 overseas messages in 1960. Revenues totaled $45 million or .5% of AT&T's total 1960 operating revenue of $7.9 billion. [See pp. 96F1, 193B1-D2, 211C3]

The Justice Department filed suit in U.S. District Court in San Francisco Sept. 19 to block the proposed sale of $380 million worth of Honolulu Oil Corp. assets to the Tidewater Oil Co. (controlled by Getty Oil Co.) and Pan American Petroleum Corp. (subsidiary of Standard Oil of Indiana). The sale of Honolulu Oil, the U.S.' 3d largest independent producer of crude oil, to 2 of the largest integrated producers would give the 2 companies a "decisive competitive advantage over their non-integrated or less diversified competitors," the complaint charged. [See p. 284B1]

A civil suit was filed by the department in U.S. District Court in Brooklyn, N.Y. Aug. 22 against these 4 chemical firms on charges of price irregularities in the carbon dioxide industry: General Dynamics Corp., Olin Mathieson Chemical Corp., Air Reduction Co., Chemetron Corp. The firms produced more than 80% of the CO_2 sold in the U.S.; their annual sales totaled about 70 million. The charge was that they flouted a consent decree filed in the court Mar. 7, 1952 and conspired since 1953 to fix prices, rig bids and allocate markets for carbon dioxide. The firms and 4 of their top executives pleaded not guilty. Named as co-conspirators: Liquid Carbonic Corp.; Cardox Corp.; Witt Ice & Gas Co.; Mathieson Chemical Corp.; Spencer Chemical Corp.; Union Ice Co.; Carbonic Chemicals Corp.; Collier Carbon & Chemical Corp. [See p. 30B-C1]

ARTS & SCIENCE

Carnegie Awards. Prizes totaling $13,250 were awarded Oct. 26 by the International Exhibition of Contemporary Painting & Sculpture at the Carnegie Institute in Pittsburgh.

Winners: Painting—(1) $3,000 to Mark Tobey, for his abstraction "Untitled"; (2) $1,500, Jules Olitski, 39, teacher at C. W. Post College (Long Island, N.Y.) for abstraction "Osculum Silence"; (3) $1,000, Adolph Gottlieb for abstraction "Tan Over Black"; (4) $750, Ellsworth Kelly, "hard-edge" abstractionist; (5) $500, Wolfgang Hollegha of Vienna, Austria. Sculpture— (1) $3,000, Alberto Giacometti, Swiss-born French artist known for pencil-thin figures of walking men and the only non-abstractionist to win an award; (2) $1,500, George Sugarman of New York for wood abstraction; (3) $1,000, David Smith. $1,000 William Frew Memorial Purchase Prize—Henry Mundy of Great Britain for "Device." [See Vol. XII, p. 382N]

Ford Foundation Grants. The Ford Foundation Oct. 17 announced grants totaling $1,470,000 for 5 new visual arts programs in the U.S.

The grants included: $180,000 to the College Art Association of America for a study of higher education in the arts; $475,000 for a 5-year program of matching grants to museums for publication of their art collection catalogues; $375,000 for publication of monographs on living artists; $380,000 for purchase of painting, sculpture and graphic works during the next 4 years; $60,000 for awards to theater and opera designers in their own communities. [See p. 170B2]

EDUCATION

Grants. The Ford Foundation Sept. 23 extended its unrestricted grants program (initiated for universities Sept. 24, 1960) by earmarking $100 million in such grants for independent 4-year liberal arts colleges. It said a qualifying college must not be part of a university and must meet the foundation's scholastic, alumni, trustee and presidential leadership requirements and be able to raise a matching fund within 3 years in a ratio determined by the foundation. Grants totaling $13,600,000 were approved for 8 such colleges Sept. 23.

The Ford Foundation July 23 announced a $500,000 grant to expand the exchange of teachers between colleges in Africa and 6 in the U.S. The program was started in 1958 with a $240,000 Ford grant to the University of Chicago. UCLA, Columbia, Northwestern, Yale and MIT were included in the July 23 grant. [See p. 59F1-A2]

Other Ford grants announced July 23: $250,000 to help Oxford University establish a new college, St. Catherine's, specializing in natural sciences; $250,000 to Princeton to continue for 5 years its program, begun in 1952, of Inter-University Study of Labor Problems in Economic Development (Ford grants for this study so far totaled $855,000). [See pp. 171G2, 170B2, 160B2; Vol. XX, 306G3-307B1]

A record $35 million anonymous gift to Princeton University to establish a new graduate school was announced Aug. 5 by Dr. Robert F. Goheen, Princeton president. The school would prepare gifted students and government officials for careers in the public service, "with special emphasis on foreign affairs." It would expand and advance Princeton's School of Public & International Affairs.

The Carnegie Corp. of New York July 9 announced 8 grants totaling $482,000. They included $61,900 to the Denver public school system to expand its parental instruction project. The school system, which had produced a TV course and guidebook for parents called "Preparing Your Child for Reading," was to tape 16 programs for educational TV use throughout the U.S. and was to produce a new guidebook for parents.

Business & Financial Summary

Week Ended Nov. 11

	This Week	Last Week	Year Ago
FINANCE:			
U.S. Treasury—			
Monetary gold stocks	*$17,291	*$17,302	*$18,124
Currency circulation	*$32,968	*$32,801	*$32,298
Banks—			
Com'l & ind'l loans§	[a]*$32,052	$31,877	*$31,861
Agricultural loans§	[a]*$1,217	*$1,205	*$1,101
N.Y. bank clearings	$13,259,117,985	$16,724,254,098	$12,139,526,189
N.Y. Stock Exchange—			
Stock sales (shares)	19,282,600	17,949,230	13,742,858
Stock avgs. (100 shares)**	276.66	263.27	223.42
Bond sales (par value)	$31,355,000	$30,237,000	$22,432,000
Bond avgs. (30 bonds)**	86.91	86.73	85.93
INDUSTRY:			
Auto output (cars & trucks)†	176,027	179,227	159,668
Crude oil (bbl. daily)	[b]7,153,910	7,127,510	6,940,060
Soft-coal output (tons)	[c]8,990,000	8,620,000	8,154,000
Electric output (kwh.)	*[b]15,396	*12,263	*14,373
Carloadings (cars)	[b]619,413	647,549	599,555
PRICES:			
Wheat (bu.)	$2.48¼	$2.46¾	$2.41⅝
Corn (bu.)	$1.38⅞	$1.38¼	$1.29¾
Cotton (lb.)	$.3565	$.3565	$.32¼
Steel scrap avg. (ton)[e]	$32.83	$34.50	$28.33
Wholesale food index‡	[d]$5.90	$5.90	$6.07
Weekly whlsl. index (BLS)¶	. . . .	118.6	119.4
BUSINESS:			
Dept. stores sales§¶	[b]154	152	149
Failures (Nov. 2)‡	344	304	317
	Sept.	**Aug.**	**Sept. 1960**
Foreign Trade (Census Bur.)—			
Exports	*$1,616.3	*$1,652.7	*$1,610.1
Imports	*$1,249.0	*$1,242.8	*$1,177.4

FNMA Purchases. The Federal National Mortgage Association reported Nov. 10 that it had bought 10,753 mortgages valued at $137½ million during 1961's 3d quarter, compared with 5,315 valued at $68,400,000 during Apr.-June. [See p. 241C3]

TVA Records. The TVA reported Nov. 7 that its power revenues had totaled more than a record $248 million in fiscal 1961, up almost $6 million from fiscal 1960. Its net power proceeds totaled a record $103 million, up $3 million. Its net income rose more than $500,000 to $51,600,000, and its total sales rose from 59.343 billion kilowatt-hours to more than 60 billion. [See Vol. XX, p. 342G2]

New Gold & Silver Office. Treasury Secy. Douglas Dillon Oct. 9 transferred responsibility for the U.S.' gold and silver policy from the Bureau of the Mint to State Undersecy. Robert V. Roosa. Dillon simultaneously established a Domestic Gold & Silver Operations Office and named Leland Howard, assistant mint director, to head it. (Miss Eva Betrand Adams, 53, for 21 years an aide to Nevada Senators, was sworn in Oct. 30 as U.S. mint director.)

Airlines Cut Costs. U.S. airline representatives were reported Oct. 6 to have agreed to end all meal and liquor service on U.S. coach flights, subject to CAB approval. The representatives, meeting in Washington to discuss ways to cut aviation costs, also named a committee to recommend penalties for passengers failing to claim reservations. [See p. 339B-F2]

*In millions **N.Y. Herald Tribune †Ward's estimate ‡Dun & Bradstreet ¶1947-49=100 §Federal Reserve Board [a]Member banks, 107 cities, Nov. 1 [b]Nov. 4 [c]Oct. 28 [d]Nov. 7 [e]Iron Age

Communism Studied. In a radical shift of attitude, many public high schools throughout the U.S. were teaching about the ideology and policies of world communism. According to National Education Association findings made public in Washington Sept. 8, such courses were either required or strongly urged in many Florida, California, Louisiana, Delaware, Wisconsin, Texas, Pennsylvania, Virginia and New York schools. The Massachusetts Executive Committee for Educational Television ("The 21-Inch Classroom") scheduled telecasts of programs on communism beginning Nov. 13 on WGBH-TV (Boston), the Massachusetts educational channel. The programs, to be used in high schools of 4 New England states, were part of a series on world affairs that was started Oct. 2. The Nation's Schools, reporting in its October edition on a poll of school superintendents, said 36% recommended requiring courses on communism, 27% proposed making such courses optional and 37% opposed such courses.

RELIGION

Pope Vs. Peace Threats. Pope John XXIII Nov. 4 expressed the world's concern "over the threats weighing on them." In a talk interpreted as a condemnation of the USSR's atomic tests, the pope offered a prayer "that He may enlighten men's minds and protect your nations and all mankind, uniting it more and more in concord and peace." The homily, delivered in French at a high mass in St. Peter's, was heard by 68 representatives of foreign governments, the European Economic Community and the Knights of Malta. The dignitaries were attending the combined celebrations Nov. 3-5 of the pope's 80th birthday (Nov. 25) and the 3d anniversary of his coronation (Nov. 4). [See p. 378E2]

Labor's Rôle. Pope John, in a letter to Canadian Catholics, addressed to the Most Rev. Joseph Gerald Berry, archibishop of Halifax, N.S. and made public Oct. 14, stressed the rôle of labor in private enterprise. "Workers must be enabled to make their voice heard and to add their contribution to the efficient working of the enterprise and to its development," he said. [See p. 276E-F1]

Latin America Program. A "peace corps" of 40-50 American Catholics to serve the religious and social needs of the poor in Latin America was announced in Washington Sept. 20 by the Rev. John J. Considine, director of Catholic Welfare Council's Latin American Bureau. The volunteers, 21-45 years old, were being trained at a Cuernavaca, Mex. center operated by Fordham University (N.Y.). The Papal Volunteer movement was a result of Pope John's May 1960 request for more church aid to Latin America. Volunteers were to receive a $10 weekly allowance. [See Vol. XX, p. 155G1]

A plea to send 10% of the personnel of U.S. Roman Catholic religious orders to Latin America during the next 10 years had been voiced Aug. 18 by Msgr. Augostino Casseroli of the Vatican Pontifical Commission for Latin America. Speaking at the 2d National Congress of Religions at the University of Notre Dame (Ind.), Casseroli said that 200,000 priests, monks and nuns served 41 million Catholics in the U.S. but that fewer served the 180 million Catholics in Latin America.

Jews. Rabbi Joachim Prinz of Newark, N.J., president of the American Jewish Congress, said at an AJC conference in Washington Oct. 19 that Roman Catholic and Protestant leaders' efforts to eliminate anti-Semitism marked a "new departure in Christian-Jewish relations." He hailed such developments as Pope John's orders to eliminate "perfidious Jew" from Good Friday services and Vatican removal of medieval German pictures describing alleged Jewish "ritual murders." [See Vol. XIX, p. 387G1]

A drive to end anti-Semitic references in Christian educational books was begun by the National Conference of Christians & Jews May 18 with the publication of Prof. Jules Isaac's book "Has Anti-Semitism Roots in Christianity?" Isaac, ex-inspector general of education in France and a Jew, said in the book that Christian literature taught "contempt" for Jews. He urged a program of reappraising Jews in Christian education by: (1) giving all Christians an elementary knowledge of the Old Testament and recalling to them that Jews transmitted to them the fundamental belief in God, and (2) pointing out that Jesus was born a Jew and that he was not rejected personally by the Jewish people.

Evidence of increased "blatantly bigoted activity" by a small group of "hatemongers" was reported June 11 by the American Jewish Committee in a booklet entitled "Bigotry in Action." The committee cited the racists' use of "brazen Nazism" and urged the public to combat the issue by ignoring the bigot "who thrives on publicity," exposing "covert bigots—who quietly give financial aid to hatemongers," reporting evidence to authorities and repudiating bigots who hide "behind false facades of patriotism and religion." [See pp. 192B3, 106F1]

The Joint Distribution Committee reported Aug. 27 that it had spent $28,225,740 in 1960 to aid 232,500 needy Jews in 25 countries, including 107,000 in Morocco and other Moslem countries, more than 68,000 in Israel and almost 52,000 in Europe. The committee's 1961 budget provided for $28,775,000 worth of aid to an estimated 300,000 persons. [See Vol. XX, p. 248G2-A3]

SPORTS

Baseball. Detroit manager Bob Scheffing, 46, was named American League manager of the year in an AP poll released Oct. 11. Cincinnati manager Fred Hutchinson, 42, was named National League manager of the year in a UPI poll released Oct. 12. [See Vol. XX, p. 383A3]

Boxing. Benny Paret, 24, of Cuba regained the world welterweight title by outpointing title holder Emile Griffith of New York in a 15-round bout in New York Sept. 30. [See p. 348A2]

Golf. A U.S. team defeated a British team, 14½-9½, to win the biennial Ryder Cup pro matches at Lytham-St. Annes, England Oct. 14-15. [See Vol. XIX, p. 379D2]

Jack Nicklaus, 21, of Columbus, O. defeated Dudley Wysong of McKinney, Tex., 8 and 6, to win the U.S. amateur championship in Pebble Beach, Calif. Sept. 16. [See Vol. XX, p. 343A2]

Peter Thomson of Australia won the British Master's tournament in Porthcawl, Wales Sept. 16.

Soccer. Dukla of Czechoslovakia defeated Everton of England by 7-2 Aug. 2 and by 2-0 Aug. 6 in New York to win the International Soccer League's American Challenge Cup. [See Vol. XX, p. 276B2]

Tennis. Italy defeated a U.S. team, 4 matches to one, in the interzonal Davis Cup finals in Rome Oct. 16 to qualify for the challenge round against Australia. [See p. 348C2; Vol. XX, 464C1]

Ken Rosewall of Australia defeated Richard (Pancho) Gonzalez of the U.S. to win the world professional tennis hardcourt championship in Paris Sept. 17.

MISCELLANEOUS

Hurricane Hattie. Hurricane Hattie struck British Honduras Oct. 31 and killed at least 314 persons. The capital, Belize, suffered the greatest destruction; about 40% of its buildings were destroyed, and 25%-35% were heavily damaged. [See p. 404D3]

Korean Dam Burst. 119 persons were killed when flood waters burst through a dam at Namwon, South Korea July 12. 130 others were missing and presumed dead. [See p. 260G2]

British Ship Sinks. The 1,129-ton British freighter Clan Keith en route to Colombo, Ceylon sank in the Mediterranean about 15 miles off Tunisia Nov. 6 after a boiler explosion. 58 crewmen were killed. 10 were rescued. [See p. 172E2]

Beardens Sentenced. Leon Bearden, 38, of Coolidge, Ariz. was sentenced to life in prison in El Paso, Tex. Oct. 31 for hijacking a Continental Airlines plane over Arizona Aug. 3 in an aborted attempt to force the pilot to fly to Cuba. Bearden's son Cody, 16, who had assisted his father in the hijacking, was sentenced to 5 years in a correctional institution. Cody had pleaded guilty Oct. 16. The elder Bearden had been convicted Oct. 18. [See p. 281A2]

Tripp Fined. Peter C. Tripp, 35, ex-disk jockey for N.Y. radio station WMGM, was fined $500 and given 35 6-month suspended jail sentences in New York Oct. 16. Tripp had been convicted May 15 of commercial bribery in taking $34,150 in "payola" from record companies. [See p. 244B3]

Married

Mrs. Jean McCarthy, 36, widow of Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R., Wis.) to CAB member G. Joseph Minetti; Sept. 5 in Washington (2d for both). [See Vol. XVII, p. 151B3]

Divorced

Rita Hayworth, 43, actress, from film-writer producer James Hill, 44; Sept. 8 in Santa Monica, Calif. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 44G3]